

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**ARTHUR COPELAND, et al.,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**C.A.A.I.R., INC., a not-for-profit corporation,  
et al.,**

**Defendants.**

**Case No. 17-CV-564-TCK-JFJ**

**This Protective Order in no way  
diminishes counsel's obligation  
to comply with LCvR 79.1 and  
G.O. 08-11.**

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

The parties have informed the Court that certain documents and information have been and may be sought, produced or exhibited by and between the parties in this proceeding (the “Proceeding”) and that some of these documents relate to the parties’ and non-parties’ financial information, competitive information, or other types of sensitive information which the party making the production deems confidential. It has been agreed by the parties to the Proceeding, through their respective counsel, that to expedite the flow of discovery material and to preserve the confidentiality of certain documents and information, a protective order should be entered by the Court. The Court has reviewed the terms and conditions of this Protective Order and the Motion for Protective Order (ECF No. 91) is granted.

Based on the parties’ submissions, it is hereby ORDERED that:

**1. Scope**

a. This Order shall govern all documents, the information contained therein, and all other information produced or disclosed during the Proceeding whether revealed in a document, deposition, other testimony, discovery response or otherwise, by any party, including any non-party, in this Proceeding (the “Supplying Party”) to any other party, including any non-party, (the “Receiving Party”), when same is designated with the procedures set forth herein. This Order is

binding upon the parties to the Proceeding, including their respective corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates as well as their respective attorneys, agents, representatives, officers and employees and others as set forth in this Order. This Order is also binding on and applies to all non-parties who either produce or receive documents or information in connection with this Proceeding.

b. Under this Order, any Supplying Party shall have the right to identify and designate as “Confidential” any document or other information it produces or provides, or any testimony given in this Proceeding, which testimony or discovery material is believed in good faith by that Supplying Party, and by the Supplying Party’s counsel, to constitute, reflect or disclose, *inter alia*, (i) trade secret or other confidential business or human resources information, proprietary business information, financial records or information, nonpublic research and development data, pricing formulas, prospective inventory management programs, customer-related information, compensation of current or former personnel, policies, procedures or training materials of Defendants or Defendants’ organizational structure, commercially sensitive information; (ii) sensitive personal information to include an individual’s date of birth, Social Security number, taxpayer identification number, medical information or records, workers’ compensation files, driver’s license number, State-issued identification number, and passport number; (iii) “Drug Court” files and records, drug, alcohol or narcotic treatment or testing information, non-public personal social media information; or (iv) information which, if disclosed, would be reasonably likely to have an adverse effect on the competitive position or business operations of the Supplying Party, all as contemplated under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Designated Material”).

c. “Confidential Information” as used herein means any Designated Material that is designated pursuant to this Protective Order as “Confidential” by the Supplying Party, whether it is a

document, information contained in a document, information revealed during a deposition or other testimony, information revealed in an interrogatory answer or information otherwise revealed.

d. All documents and information described in Paragraph (1)(c) as Confidential Information and which a party, and the party's counsel, believes to be extremely sensitive confidential and/or proprietary information, the disclosure of which, even limited to the restrictions placed on Confidential Information in this Order, would compromise and/or jeopardize the Supplying Party's competitive business interests ("Highly Confidential Information"), may be designated as "Highly Confidential" by said party and furnished to the other parties pursuant to this Order.

e. A party may designate as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential" information in the possession of and supplied by a non-party if the information was transmitted to the non-party under an agreement or an obligation that it would remain confidential and the information otherwise complies with Paragraph 1(c) and (d).

f. Subject to paragraph 12(c), all documents and other materials produced in this litigation shall be used only for purposes of this litigation whether or not a Supplying Party designates such documents or materials as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential."

## **2. Designation of Confidentiality**

Documents or information may be designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL within the meaning of this Order in the following ways:

a. Specific documents produced by a Supplying Party shall, if appropriate, be designated as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential" by marking the first page of the document and each subsequent page thereof containing Confidential or Highly Confidential information with the legend: "CONFIDENTIAL," "CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER,"

“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER.”

b. In the case of interrogatory answers and responses to requests for admissions, if appropriate, designation of Confidential or Highly Confidential information shall be made by means of a statement in the answers or responses specifying that the answers or responses or specific parts thereof are designated “CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” The following legend shall be placed on each page of interrogatory answers or responses to requests for admission containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information: “CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION” or “CONTAINS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.”

c. In the case of depositions and the information contained in depositions (including exhibits), designation of the portions of the transcript (including exhibits) which contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall be made by a statement to such effect on the record in the course of the deposition by counsel for the party or witness producing such information, or by letter from such counsel within thirty (30) days of receipt of the deposition transcript or copy thereof (or written notification that the transcript is available). The entire deposition transcript (including exhibits) shall be treated as Highly Confidential under this Order until the expiration of the above-referenced thirty-day period for designation by letter, except that the deponent may review the transcript of his or her own deposition during this thirty-day period. After the expiration of the thirty (30) day period, the following legend shall be conspicuously placed on the front and back of any original deposition transcript, and on each copy thereof, which contains Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information: “CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION” or “CONTAINS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.” If portions of a video recorded deposition are designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY

CONFIDENTIAL,” the videocassette or other videotape container shall be labeled with the same legend provided for in paragraph 2(a).

d. To the extent that matter stored or recorded in the form of electronic or magnetic media (including information, files, databases, or programs stored on any digital or analog machine-readable device, computers, discs, networks or tapes) (“Computerized Material”) is produced by any party in such form, the Supplying Party may designate such matter as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” by cover letter referring generally to such matter or by affixing to such media a label with the legend provided for in paragraph 2(a) above. Whenever any party to whom Computerized Material designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” is produced reduces such material to hard-copy form, such party shall mark such hard-copy form with the legend provided for in paragraph 2(a) above.

e. To the extent that any party or counsel for any party creates, develops or otherwise establishes on any digital or analog machine-readable device, recording media, computer, disc, network, tape, file, database or program information designated CONFIDENTIAL and/or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, that party and/or its counsel must take all necessary steps to ensure that access to such media is properly restricted to those persons who, by the terms of this Order, may have access to Confidential Information and/or Highly Confidential Information, and will affix to any media containing such information a label with the legend provided for in paragraph 2(a) above.

f. The filing of any documents and materials with the Court containing or reflecting the contents of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall be governed by LCvR 79.1 and Northern District General Order 08-11. NO SEALED FILINGS SHALL BE MADE PRIOR TO: (1) THE FILING OF A MOTION PURSUANT TO LCvR 79.1, AND (2) AN

ORDER GRANTING SUCH MOTION. The LCvR 79.1 motion shall be filed at least two full business days prior to the date on which the proposed sealed filing is to be made. If the LCvR 79.1 motion is granted, and to the extent not inconsistent with rule 79.1 and G.O. 08-11, such documents and materials shall be labeled “CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION (or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION) - SUBJECT TO COURT ORDER” and shall also bear the legend “FILED UNDER SEAL” on the cover page of the document. Only those portions of such documents and materials containing or reflecting Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall be considered Confidential or Highly Confidential and may be disclosed only in accordance with this Order. Each party shall use its best efforts to minimize filings that necessitate the filing of documents and materials designated Confidential or Highly Confidential under seal. No party or other person may have access to any sealed document from the files of the Court without an order of the Court. This provision does not relieve the filing party of serving the document on other parties in accordance with ordinary procedures established by the civil and local rules or Court order. Regardless of any provision in this Order to the contrary, a party does not have to file a document under seal if the Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information contained or reflected in the document was so designated solely by that party.

g. Documents filed under seal may be unsealed at the Court’s discretion.

### **3. Use of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information**

Subject to Paragraph 12(c), Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall not be used by any person, other than the Supplying Party, for any purpose other than conducting this Proceeding, *Copeland et al. v. C.A.A.I.R., et al.*, Case No. 17-CV-00564-TCK-JFJ, which case is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma,

and in no event shall such information be used for any business, competitive, personal, private, public or other purpose.

**4. Disclosure of Confidential Information**

a. The attorneys of record are responsible for employing reasonable measures, consistent with this Order, to control access to, and distribution of information designated “CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to this Order.

b. Subject to Paragraph 6 below, access to information designated “CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to this Order shall be limited to the following persons:

- i. The parties, including outside and in-house counsel for the parties, as well as members and employees of their firms including but not limited to their paralegals, investigative, secretarial and clerical personnel who are employed by and engaged in assisting such counsel in this Proceeding.
- ii. Outside photocopying, data processing or graphic production services employed by the parties or their counsel to assist in this Proceeding.
- iii. Any outside expert or consultant (or any employee of such outside expert or consultant) who is retained, or sought to be retained, by counsel for a party in this Proceeding, for purposes of consulting, and/or testifying in this Proceeding, and to whom counsel in good faith has deemed disclosure of such “CONFIDENTIAL” material is reasonably necessary in order to assist in the preparation or the conduct of this Proceeding. This paragraph shall not relieve, change or otherwise affect any obligations or limitations imposed on any person by contract or law regarding the disclosure or use of trade secrets or other confidential or proprietary information.

- iv. Five (and no more than five) directors, officers, employees or other representatives of a party or its corporate parent whose review of the specific Confidential Information is reasonably necessary to assist in the prosecution or defense of this Proceeding. However, a party that originally designated information as “CONFIDENTIAL” may reveal such information to any of its own directors, officers, employees or other representatives.
- v. Any fact witness, at the witness’ deposition in this Proceeding, but only if counsel who discloses “CONFIDENTIAL” information to the witness determines, in good faith, that such disclosure is reasonably necessary and appropriate to assist in the conduct of this Proceeding.
- vi. Any person (a) who was involved in the preparation of the document or other tangible medium containing the Confidential Information and/or who is shown on the face of “CONFIDENTIAL” material to have authored or received the “CONFIDENTIAL” material sought to be disclosed to that person, or (b) who is specifically referenced by name and substantively discussed in the “CONFIDENTIAL” material, but only as to the specific material the person authored or received, or in which such person is referenced and discussed.
- vii. This Court or any other Court exercising jurisdiction with respect to this litigation, Court personnel, jurors, and qualified persons (including necessary clerical personnel) recording, taking or transcribing testimony or argument at any deposition, hearing, trial or appeal in this litigation; and

- viii. Any other person to whom the Supplying Party agrees in writing or on the record in advance of the disclosure, provided that the party seeking to make the disclosure must first submit a request, in writing or on the record, to the Supplying Party explaining why the disclosure is necessary. If the Supplying Party does not agree to allow the disclosure, the party seeking to make the disclosure may file a motion with the Court for approval to make the disclosure.

#### **5. Disclosure of Highly Confidential Information**

a. The attorneys of record are responsible for employing reasonable measures, consistent with this Order, to control access to, and distribution of information designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to this Order.

b. Subject to paragraph 6 below, access to information designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant to this Order shall be limited to the following persons:

- i. Outside counsel for the parties as well as their paralegals, investigative, secretarial and clerical personnel who are employed by and engaged in assisting such counsel in this litigation.
- ii. Two (and no more than two) in-house counsel of a party or its corporate parent designated as having responsibility for making decisions dealing directly with the resolution of this Proceeding.
- iii. Outside photocopying, data processing or graphic production services employed by the parties or their counsel to assist in this litigation.
- iv. Any outside expert or consultant (or any employee of such outside expert or consultant) who is retained by counsel for a party in this Proceeding,

for purposes of consulting, and/or testifying in this Proceeding, and to whom counsel in good faith has deemed disclosure of such “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material is reasonably necessary in order to assist in the preparation or the conduct of this Proceeding. This paragraph shall not relieve, change or otherwise affect any obligations or limitations imposed on any person by contract or law regarding the disclosure or use of trade secrets or other confidential or proprietary information.

- v. Any person who is shown on the face of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material to have authored or received the “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” material sought to be disclosed to that person, but only as to the specific material the person authored or received.
- vi. Two (and no more than two) directors, officers, employees or other representatives of a party or its corporate parent designated as having responsibility for making business decisions dealing directly with the resolution of this Proceeding. However, a party that designated information as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” may reveal such information to any of its own directors, officers, employees or other representatives.
- vii. Any fact witness, at the witness’ deposition in this Proceeding, but only if counsel who discloses “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” information to the witness determines, in good faith, that such disclosure is reasonably necessary and appropriate to assist in the conduct of this Proceeding.
- viii. This Court or any other Court exercising jurisdiction with respect to this litigation, Court personnel, jurors, alternate jurors, and qualified persons

(including necessary clerical personnel) recording, taking or transcribing testimony or argument at any deposition, hearing, trial, or appeal in this litigation; and

- ix. Any other person to whom the Supplying Party agrees in writing or on the record in advance of the disclosure, provided that the party seeking to make the disclosure must first submit a request, in writing or on the record, to the Supplying Party explaining why the disclosure is necessary. If the Supplying Party does not agree to allow the disclosure, the party seeking to make the disclosure may file a motion with the Court for approval to make the disclosure.

#### **6. Notification of Protective Order**

Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information shall not be disclosed to a person described in paragraphs 4(b)(iii), 4(b)(iv), 4(b)(v), 4(b)(viii), 5(b)(iv), 5(b)(vii), or 5(b)(ix) unless and until such person has executed an Agreement of Confidentiality in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. The originals of an executed Agreement of Confidentiality shall be maintained by counsel for the party who obtained it until the final resolution of this litigation, and shall not be subject to discovery except upon motion on notice and a showing of good cause. This prohibition includes either direct or indirect disclosure, including but not limited to, any disclosure by counsel or experts. At any deposition and absent the agreement of the parties, prior to the disclosure of any Confidential Information and/or Highly Confidential Information, the deponent shall be provided a copy of the form attached hereto as Exhibit B and shall be asked

to affirmatively state on the record that he or she has received the form and consents to the restrictions contained within the Stipulated Protective Order, a copy of which shall be provided to the deponent.

**7. Use of Confidential or Highly Confidential Information at Trial**

The rules and procedures governing the use of Confidential and Highly Confidential Information at trial shall be determined by the Court at the final pretrial conference.

**8. Objections to Designations**

A party may, at any time, make a good faith challenge to the propriety of a Confidential or Highly Confidential Information designation. In the event a party objects to the designation of any material under this Order, the objecting party shall consult with the designating party to attempt to resolve their differences. If the parties are unable to reach an accord as to the proper designation of the material, after giving notice to the designating party, the objecting party may apply to the Court for a ruling that the material shall not be so designated. If such a motion is made, the designating party has the burden of establishing that the designation is proper. If no such motion is made, the material will retain its designation. Any documents or other materials that have been designated “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” shall be treated as Confidential or Highly Confidential until such time as the Court rules that such materials should not be treated as Confidential or Highly Confidential.

**9. Preservation of Rights and Privileges**

Nothing contained in this Order shall affect the right, if any, of any party or witness to make any other type of objection, claim, or other response to discovery requests, including, without limitation, interrogatories, requests for admissions, requests for production of documents or questions at a deposition. Nor shall this Order be construed as a waiver by any party of any legally

cognizable privilege to withhold any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information other than on the basis that it has been designated Confidential or Highly Confidential, or of any right which any party may have to assert such privilege at any stage of this litigation.

**10. Return or Destruction of Materials**

Within sixty business days after the final resolution of this litigation, all Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall be returned to counsel for the party or non-party that produced it or shall be destroyed. As to those materials that contain or reflect Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, but that constitute or reflect counsel's work product, counsel of record for the parties, or non-parties, shall be entitled to retain such work product in their files in accordance with the provisions of this Order, so long as it is clearly marked to reflect that it contains information subject to this Order. Such materials may not be used in connection with any other proceeding or action. Counsel shall be entitled to retain pleadings, affidavits, motions, briefs, other papers filed with the Court, deposition transcripts, and the trial record (including exhibits) even if such materials contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, so long as such materials are clearly marked to reflect that they contain information subject to this Order and may not be used in connection with any other proceeding or action.

**11. Inadvertent or Unintentional Disclosure**

Pursuant to FRE 502 (d) and (e), the parties agree to and the Court orders protection of privileged and otherwise protected Designated Materials against claims of waiver (including as against third parties and in other federal and state proceedings) as follows:

a. The inadvertent disclosure or production of Designated Materials by a Supplying Party subject to a legally recognized claim of privilege, including without limitation the

attorney-client privilege and the work-product doctrine, to a Receiving Party, shall in no way constitute the voluntary disclosure of such Designated Materials.

b. The inadvertent disclosure or production of any Designated Materials in this action shall not result in the waiver of any privilege, evidentiary protection or other protection associated with such Designated Materials as to the Receiving Party or any third parties, and shall not result in any waiver, including subject matter waiver, of any kind.

c. If, during the course of this litigation, a party determines that any Designated Materials produced by another party is or may reasonably be subject to a legally recognizable privilege or other protection (“Protected Document”):

- i. the Receiving Party shall: (A) refrain from reading the Protected Document any more closely than is necessary to ascertain that it is privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure; (B) immediately notify the Supplying Party in writing that it has discovered Designated Materials believed to be privileged or protected; (C) specifically identify the Protected Documents by Bates number range or hash value, and, to the extent required under § 11(c)(ii), *infra*, (D) within ten (10) days of discovery by the Receiving Party, return, sequester, or destroy all copies of such Protected Documents, along with any notes, abstracts or compilations of the content thereof. To the extent that a Protected Document has been loaded into a litigation review database under the control of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall have all electronic copies of the Protected Document extracted from the database. Where such Protected Documents cannot be destroyed or separated, they shall

not be reviewed, disclosed, or otherwise used by the Receiving Party. Notwithstanding, the Receiving Party is under no obligation to search or review the Supplying Party's Documents to identify potentially privileged or work product Protected Documents.

- ii. If the Supplying Party intends to assert a claim of privilege or other protection over Designated Materials identified by the Receiving Party as Protected Documents, the Producing Party will, within ten (10) days of receiving the Receiving Party's written notification described above, inform the Receiving Party of such intention in writing and shall provide the Receiving Party with a log for such Protected Documents that is consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, setting forth the basis for the claim of privilege or other protection. In the event that any portion of a Protected Document does not contain privileged or protected information, the Supplying Party shall also provide to the Receiving Party a redacted copy of the document that omits the information that the Supplying Party believes is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection.

d. If, during the course of this litigation, a party determines it has produced a Protected Document:

- i. the Producing Party may notify the Receiving Party of such inadvertent production in writing, and demand the return of such documents. Such notice shall be in writing, however, it may be delivered orally on the record at a deposition, promptly followed up in writing. The Supplying

Party's written notice will identify the Protected Document inadvertently produced by bates number range or hash value, the privilege or protection claimed, and the basis for the assertion of the privilege and shall provide the Receiving Party with a log for such Protected Documents that is consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, setting forth the basis for the claim of privilege or other protection. In the event that any portion of the Protected Document does not contain privileged or protected information, the Supplying Party shall also provide to the Receiving Party a redacted copy of the Document that omits the information that the Supplying Party believes is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection.

- ii. the Receiving Party must, within ten (10) days of receiving the Supplying Party's written notification described above, return, sequester, or destroy the Protected Document and any copies, along with any notes, abstracts or compilations of the content thereof. To the extent that a Protected Document has been loaded into a litigation review database under the control of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall have all electronic copies of the Protected Document extracted from the database.

e. To the extent that the information contained in a Protected Document has already been used in or described in other documents generated or maintained by the Receiving Party prior to the date of receipt of written notice by the Producing Party as set forth in paragraphs (c)(ii) and (d)(i), then the Receiving Party shall sequester such documents until the

claim has been resolved. If the Receiving Party disclosed the Protected Document before being notified of its inadvertent production, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it.

f. The Receiving Party's return, sequestering or destruction of Protected Documents as provided herein will not act as a waiver of the right to move for the production of the returned, sequestered or destroyed documents on the grounds that the documents are not, in fact, subject to a viable claim of privilege or protection. However, unless the waiver occurred prior to the Supplying Party's disclosure to the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party is prohibited and estopped from arguing that:

- i. the disclosure or production of the Protected Documents acts as a waiver of an applicable privilege or evidentiary protection;
- ii. the disclosure of the Protected Documents was not inadvertent;
- iii. the Supplying Party did not take reasonable steps to prevent the disclosure of the Protected Documents; or
- iv. the Supplying Party failed to take reasonable or timely steps to rectify the error.

g. Either party may submit Protected Documents to the Court under seal for a determination of the claim of privilege or other protection. The Supplying Party shall preserve the Protected Documents until such claim is resolved. The Receiving Party may not use the Protected Documents for any purpose absent this Court's Order.

h. Upon a determination by the Court that the Protected Documents are protected by the applicable privilege or evidentiary protection, and if the Protected Documents have been sequestered rather than returned or destroyed by the Receiving Party, the Protected Documents shall be returned or destroyed within 10 (ten) days of the Court's order. The Court

may also order the identification by the Receiving Party of Protected Documents by search terms or other means.

i. Nothing contained herein is intended to, or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, data (including electronically stored information) and other information, including without limitation, metadata, for relevance, responsiveness or the segregation of privileged or protected information before such information is produced to another party.

## **12. Other Provisions**

a. The restrictions set forth in this Order shall not apply to documents or information designated Confidential or Highly Confidential that are publicly available or that are obtained independently and under rightful means by the Receiving Party, unless they became so due to a violation of this Order.

b. A party's compliance with the terms of this Order shall not operate as an admission that any particular document is or is not (a) confidential, (b) privileged or (c) admissible in evidence at trial.

c. Any party or person in possession of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information who receives a subpoena (or other process) from any person (including natural persons, corporations, partnerships, firms, governmental agencies, departments or bodies, boards or associations) who is not a party to this Order, which subpoena seeks production or other disclosure of such Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall immediately give written notice by electronic mail to counsel for the other party or person who produced the materials designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential. The written notice shall identify the materials sought and enclose a copy of the subpoena or other process, unless ordered otherwise by a

court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing herein shall be construed to obligate the person subject to service or other process to make a motion or undertake other legal process, or to appear before any court or administrative body in opposition to a motion or other legal process seeking production of any Confidential or Highly Confidential materials, provided such person invokes, to the extent reasonably possible, the highest level of confidentiality available under applicable law, rule, regulation, court order, or other compulsory process, at the time of disclosure of such Confidential materials.

d. This Order shall apply to non-parties who provide discovery, by deposition, production of documents or otherwise, in this litigation, if said non-party requests, in writing, the protection of this Order as to said non-party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and complies with the provisions of this Order.

e. Upon the final resolution of this litigation (including conclusion of any appeal), this Order shall remain in effect and continue to be binding, unless expressly modified, superseded, or terminated by consent of all parties or by Order of the Court. This Court expressly retains jurisdiction over this action for enforcement of the provisions of this Order following the final resolution of this litigation.

f. This Order shall not prevent a party from applying to the Court for relief therefrom, or from applying to the Court for further or additional protective orders, or from agreeing to modifications of this Order, subject to the approval of the Court.

g. The Court may amend, modify or dissolve this Protective Order at any time.

**SO ORDERED** this 7th day of November, 2018.

  
JODI F. JAYNE, MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

**EXHIBIT A**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**ARTHUR COPELAND, et al.,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**C.A.A.I.R., INC., a not-for-profit corporation,  
et al.,**

**Defendants.**

**Case No. 17-CV-564-TCK-JFJ**

**CERTIFICATION**

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.

I live at \_\_\_\_\_.

I am employed as (state position) \_\_\_\_\_

by (state name and address of employer) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I have read the Confidentiality Order that has been entered in this case, and a copy of it has been given to me. I understand the provisions of this Order, and agree to comply with and to be bound by its provisions.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

by \_\_\_\_\_  
(signature).

**EXHIBIT B**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**ARTHUR COPELAND, et al.,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**v.**

**C.A.A.I.R., INC., a not-for-profit corporation,  
et al.,**

**Defendants.**

**Case No. 17-CV-564-TCK-JFJ**

**NOTICE TO DEPOSITION WITNESSES**

You are being shown one or more documents which have been designated as “Confidential” pursuant to an Order of this Court. Except for providing testimony at this deposition, you may not disclose these documents or their contents to any person other than the attorney who represents you at this deposition. Further, neither these documents nor their contents may be used by you for any purpose except that you may use them for your testimony in connection with this litigation. In any event, you are prohibited from using them for any business, competitive, personal, private, public, or other non-litigation purpose. The improper disclosure or use of these documents or their contents may result in the imposition of sanctions upon you by the Court. If you wish a complete copy of the Court Order, a copy will be provided to you upon request.